UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/483,317	01/14/2000	Bo-In Lin	L&C-9901	8217

7590 03/05/2008

Bo-In Lin
13445 Mandoli Drive
Los Altos, CA 94022

EXAMINER	
RIES, LAURIE ANNE	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/05/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/483,317	LIN, BO-IN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LAURIE RIES	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 December 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 January 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed 18 December 2007, to the Original Application, filed 14 January 2000.

2. Claims 1-21 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivette, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,780, with priority to November 19, 1993) [hereinafter "Rivette"], in view of Krause, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,625,827, filed December 23, 1994) [hereinafter "Krause"], and further in view of Applicant's specification [hereinafter "specification"].

3. Claims 1-21 are pending. Claims 1, 7, 13, and 19 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections -- 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivette, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,780, with priority to November 19, 1993) [hereinafter "Rivette"], in view of Krause, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,625,827, filed December 23, 1994) [hereinafter "Krause"], and further in view of Applicant's specification [hereinafter "specification"].**

Regarding independent claim 1, Rivette in view of Krause and further in view of specification teaches:

> *A naming-term based and graphically aided document management and review system comprising:*
> *a document reading means for reading a single document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned and illustrated with an alpha-numeral designation and described with said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term in said textual descriptions, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element assigned with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of*

processor-recognized elements and incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file;;

a search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for linking said processor-recognized with said alpha-numeral designation with at least one associated segment of said textual descriptions including said alpha-numeral designation wherein said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by said graphic element; and

a display means for displaying said drawing with said naming- term displayed immediately next to said graphic element illustrated with said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term.

(See, Rivette, teaching a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text

labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

As disclosed, a "naming term" is the element name which is identified by number in a patent drawing. See, disclosure, figure 4B, and page 8, lines 2-4 and 15-17. There are two specifications to the term "naming term" as used in the claims. Using claim 1 as an exemplar of the independent claims, the first use of "naming term" is within the specification of the search and link means for associating a "alpha-numeral designation" with "textual descriptions" "wherein said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by said graphic element. See, claim 1. The first specification does not require search by the naming term. A naming term is merely what is designated by the alpha-numeral that is searched for. The first specification is expressly taught in Rivette, figure 36, element 502, and col. 29, line 65 through col. 30, line 29, teaching the element number search.

The second specification for a "naming term" is found in claim 1 in the last section which specifies a display means "for displaying said drawing with said naming term displayed immediately next to said graphic element illustrated with said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term." See, Claim 1. This limitation is read by the Examiner as having been intended by the Applicant to mean that a graphic element, for example a bolt in the drawing of a mechanical device, is displayed next to the element number, for example "12," along with the "naming element," such as "bolt 12" with "bolt 12" appearing on the drawing rather than the usual designation of just "12."

It is noted that in the example immediately above, "bolt" is the same thing as "12." Displaying one or the other in association with a graphic fully identifies the graphic. Associating both the name "bolt" and the number "12" in association with the graphic is more informative, but essentially duplicative. This relationship is noted in support of the conclusion that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to identify a graphic by either the name or the number or both. The motivation for using both is for convenience is not having to look up the name associated with the number, or the number associated with the name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Rivette, according to the teachings of Krause to display both a name and a number for a graphic item, as is specified in claim 1.)

While Rivette and Krause do not teach expressly incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention that various data may be combined into a single processor-recognizable file. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the textual descriptions and processor-recognizable elements of Rivette and Krause in a single file without changing the respective function of the references and yielding the predictable result of storing both the textual descriptions and the processor-recognizable elements. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to do so, providing the benefit of allowing the textual descriptions to be stored with the processor-recognizable elements, thus making future updates more easily manageable by

allowing the developer to access only a single file requiring updates rather than multiple files.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Rivette teaches:

> *The document management and review system of claim 1 wherein:*
> *said search and link means for searching and linking said associated segment of textual description for said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element further includes a document-location-finder means for locating a column number, a page number, and a line-range number for said associated segment of textual description in said single document; and*
> *said display means is further provided for displaying said column number, said page number, and said line-range number for said segment of textual description next to said alpha-numeral- designation with said naming term displayed immediately next to said graphic element.*

(See, Rivette, teaching a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in fig. 35 and 36, col. 2 lines 42-50, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying

associated text immediately next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.)

Regarding dependent claim 3, Rivette teaches:

The document management and review system of claim I further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user selected naming term designated with an alpha-numeral designation linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated graphic element in said document and for displaying said

associated segment of textual description next to art said associated graphic element whereby said document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said associated graphic element with said user selected naming-term simultaneously.

(See, Rivette, teaching a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text next to an associated graphic element assigned with a naming term related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 4, Rivette teaches:

The document management and review system of claim I further comprising:

a database for said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for listing said alpha-numeral designation with said naming term and said at least one associated segment of said textual descriptions wherein said at least one associated segment of said textual descriptions includes said alpha-numeral designation with said alpha-numeral designation-designating said naming term.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element linked with an associated text segment in col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text including a naming term related to the user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious

and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 5, Rivette teaches:

> *The document management and review system of claim 2 further comprising:*
> *a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user-selected naming-term to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for said user-selected naming-term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including a naming term related to said user selected naming term designated with an alpha-numeral designation linking to m~ an associated graphic element for displaying said associated segment of textual description and a column; or a page number, and a line-range number, in said single document, for said associated segment of textual description and at least a figure number of said associated graphic element.*

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number,

and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text and a naming term related to a user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 6, Rivette teaches:

The document management and review system of claim 2 further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected alpha-numeral designation to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said signle document for said user-selected naming-term and for linking said user-selected alpha-numeral designation to an associated segment of

textual description including said user-selected alpha-numeral designation and a naming term associated with said alpha-numeral designation in said document; and

said display means is further provided for displaying at least a drawing having a graphic element linked by said user-selected alpha-numeral designation for displaying with said naming term associated with said user-selected alpha-numeral designation immediately next to said graphic element whereby said document reviewer can directly and graphically view said drawing with said user selected alpha-numeral designation simultaneously with said naming term disposed immediately next to said graphic element.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding independent claim 7, Rivette teaches:

A method of naming-term based and graphically aided document review and management comprising:

a) employing a document reading means for reading a single document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having graphic element marked with an alpha-numeral designation;

b) converting said document including said graphic elements and said alpha-numeral-designation to a plurality of processor- recognized elements and incorporating said textual descriptions and said plurality of processor-recognizable elements into a single processor-recognizable file;

c) employing a search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for said processor- recognized elements and linking each of said alpha-numeral designation with at least one associated segment of textual description including said alpha-numeral

designation designating a naming term in said at least one associated segment of textual description; and

d) displaying said drawing with said naming-term immediately next to said graphic element marked by said alpha-numeral designation whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term.

(See, Rivette, teaching a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's

specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

As disclosed, a "naming term" is the element name which is identified by number in a patent drawing. See, disclosure, figure 4B, and page 8, lines 2-4 and 15-17. There are two specifications to the term "naming term" as used in the claims. Using claim 1 as an exemplar of the independent claims, the first use of "naming term" is within the specification of the search and link means for associating a "alpha-numeral designation" with "textual descriptions" "wherein said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by said graphic element. See, claim 1. The first specification does not require search by the naming term. A naming term is merely what is

designated by the alpha-numeral that is searched for. The first specification is expressly taught in Rivette, figure 36, element 502, and col. 29, line 65 through col. 30, line 29, teaching the element number search.

The second specification for a "naming term" is found in claim 1 in the last section which specifies a display means "for displaying said drawing with said naming term displayed immediately next to said graphic element illustrated with said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term." See, Claim 1. This limitation is read by the Examiner as having been intended by the Applicant to mean that a graphic element, for example a bolt in the drawing of a mechanical device, is displayed next to the element number, for example "12," along with the "naming element," such as "bolt 12" with "bolt 12" appearing on the drawing rather than the usual designation of just "12."

It is noted that in the example immediately above, "bolt" is the same thing as "12." Displaying one or the other in association with a graphic fully identifies the graphic. Associating both the name "bolt" and the number "12" in association with the graphic is more informative, but essentially duplicative. This relationship is noted in support of the conclusion that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to identify a graphic by either the name or the number or both. The motivation for using both is for convenience is not having to look up the name associated with the number, or the number associated with the name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have modified the invention of Rivette, according to the teachings of Krause to display both a name and a number for a graphic item, as is specified in claim 7.)

While Rivette and Krause do not teach expressly incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention that various data may be combined into a single processor-recognizable file. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the textual descriptions and processor-recognizable elements of Rivette and Krause in a single file without changing the respective function of the references and yielding the predictable result of storing both the textual descriptions and the processor-recognizable elements. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to do so, providing the benefit of allowing the textual descriptions to be stored with the processor-recognizable elements, thus making future updates more easily manageable by allowing the developer to access only a single file requiring updates rather than multiple files.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Rivette teaches:

> The method of document management of claim 7 wherein:
>
> said step c) further includes a step of employing a document- location-finder means for locating a column or page number, and a line-range

number in said single document for said at least one associated segment of textual description; and

said step d) of displaying said naming term immediately next to said graphic elements further displaying said column or page number, and said line-range number in said single document for said segment of textual description for said graphic elements each displayed immediately adjacent said naming term

(See, Rivette, teaching a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in col. 2 lines 42-50. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying associated text next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.)

Regarding dependent claim 9, Rivette teaches:

> *The method of document management of claim 7 further comprising:*
>
> *e) employing a user interface for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for said user-selected naming-term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description in said document that includes said user selected naming term designated with an alpha- numeral designation linking to an associated graphic element for displaying said associated segment of textual description including said user selected naming term immediately next to said associated graphic element.*

(See, Rivette, teaching a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text including a user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 10, Rivette teaches:

The method of document management of claim 7 further comprising: incorporating said alpha-numeral designation with said naming term and said at least one associated segment of said textual descriptions in a database wherein said at least one associated segment of textual description includes said alpha-numeral designation with said alpha-numeral designation designating said naming term.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element linked with an associated text segment in col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a

mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 11, Rivette teaches:

The method of document management of claim 7 further comprising:

e) employing a user interface for allowing a user to input a user selected graphic element naming-term to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for said user-selected graphic element and for linking said user selected graphic element naming-term to an associated segment of textual description that including said user-selected graphic naming-term and for displaying said associated segment of textual description and a column or page number, and a line-range number in said single document for said associated segment of textual description immediately next to a graphic element marked with said user-selected graphic element naming-term.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 35 and 36, fig. 46, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 12, Rivette teaches:

The method of document management of claim 7 further comprising:

e) employing a user interface for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term to invoke said search and link means for searching within said single processor-recognizable file incorporating said single document for said user-selected naming-term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user- selected naming-term designated by an alpha-numeral designation linking to an associated graphic element; and

f) displaying at least a drawing and said associated graphic element including said user-selected naming-term immediately next to ~t said associated graphic element.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that

the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding independent claim 13, Rivette teaches:

> *A naming-term based and graphically aided document review and management system for reading a single document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing consisted of graphic elements designated with graphic element designations associated with a naming term in said textual description in said single document incorporated in a single processor-recognizable file, comprising:*
> *a display means for displaying said drawing with said naming term displayed immediately next to said textual description of said single document incorporated in said single processor-recognizable file whereby a document reviewer can directly and simultaneously view and associate said naming term as described in said textual description to said graphic element without requiring a processor to process multiple files.*

(See, Rivette, teaching a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and

said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market. Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the

associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of

automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

As disclosed, a "naming term" is the element name which is identified by number in a patent drawing. See, disclosure, figure 4B, and page 8, lines 2-4 and 15-17. There are two specifications to the term "naming term" as used in the claims. Using claim 1 as an exemplar of the independent claims, the first use of "naming term" is within the specification of the search and link means for associating a "alpha-numeral designation" with "textual descriptions" "wherein said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by said graphic element. See, claim 1. The first specification does not require search by the naming term. A naming term is merely what is designated by the alpha-numeral that is searched for. The first specification is expressly taught in Rivette, figure 36, element 502, and col. 29, line 65 through col. 30, line 29, teaching the element number search.

The second specification for a "naming term" is found in claim 1 in the last section which specifies a display means "for displaying said drawing with said naming term displayed immediately next to said graphic element illustrated with said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term." See, Claim 1. This limitation is read by the Examiner as having been intended by the Applicant to mean that a graphic element, for example a bolt in the

drawing of a mechanical device, is displayed next to the element number, for example "12," along with the "naming element," such as "bolt 12" with "bolt 12" appearing on the drawing rather than the usual designation of just "12."

It is noted that in the example immediately above, "bolt" is the same thing as "12." Displaying one or the other in association with a graphic fully identifies the graphic. Associating both the name "bolt" and the number "12" in association with the graphic is more informative, but essentially duplicative. This relationship is noted in support of the conclusion that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to identify a graphic by either the name or the number or both. The motivation for using both is for convenience is not having to look up the name associated with the number, or the number associated with the name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Rivette, according to the teachings of Krause to display both a name and a number for a graphic item, as is specified in claim 13.)

While Rivette and Krause do not teach expressly incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention that various data may be combined into a single processor-recognizable file. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the textual descriptions and processor-recognizable elements of Rivette and Krause in a single file without changing the respective function of the references and yielding the predictable result of storing both the textual descriptions and the processor-

recognizable elements. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to do so, providing the benefit of allowing the textual descriptions to be stored with the processor-recognizable elements, thus making future updates more easily manageable by allowing the developer to access only a single file requiring updates rather than multiple files.

Regarding dependent claim 14, as amended, Rivette teaches:

> *The document review and management system of claim 13 wherein: said display means is further provided for displaying a column or page number, and a line-range number in said single document along with said segment of textual description immediately next to said naming term in the drawing.*

(See, Rivette, teaching a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in col. 2 lines 42-50. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying associated text immediately next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.0

Regarding dependent claim 15, as amended, Rivette teaches:

The document review and management system of claim 13 further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for said user-selected naming term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user-selected naming term and a figure number of an associated graphic element linked by said user-selected naming term for displaying said associated segment of textual description and said figure number of said associate graphic element included in said drawing.

(See, Rivette, teaching a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search within a single document in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search

has completed. Rivette shows the results of a search in fig. 35, 36 and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text within a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 16, Rivette teaches:

The document review and management system of claim 13 further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for said user-selected naming term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user-selected naming term and an associated graphic element

related to said user-selected naming-term for displaying said user-selected naming-term with said associated textual description immediately next to said associated graphic element in said drawing.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element linked with an associated text segment in col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette shows the results of a search in fig. 35, 36 and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text within a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 17, as amended, Rivette teaches:

The document review and management system of claim 13 further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for said user-selected naming term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user-selected term and for displaying with said drawing said associated segment of textual description with a column or page number, and a line-range number in said single document for said associated segment of textual description in said single document.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text from a single document next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 18, Rivette teaches:

The document and review management system of claim 14 further comprising:

a user interface provided for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term for searching within said single processor-recognizable file for said user-selected naming term and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including said user-selected naming term and an associated graphic element in said drawing related to said user-selected naming-term; and

said display means is further provided for displaying a drawing showing said associated graphic element with said associated segment of textual description and said column or page number, and said line-range number in said single document for said associated segment of textual description displayed immediately next to said graphic element.

(See, Rivette, teaching a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text from a single document next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding independent claim 19, Rivette teaches:

A method for reading and managing a single document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing consisted of graphic elements designated with an graphic element designation associated with a naming

term in one of said textual descriptions of said single document incorporated in a single processor-recognizable file, comprising: employing a display means for displaying said drawing with said naming term included in said textual description displayed immediately next to said graphic elements whereby a document reviewer can directly and simultaneously view and associate said naming term to said graphic element without requiring a processor to process multiple files.

(See, Rivette, teaching a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and

synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or

keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

As disclosed, a "naming term" is the element name which is identified by number in a patent drawing. See, disclosure, figure 4B, and page 8, lines 2-4 and 15-17. There are two specifications to the term "naming term" as used in the claims. Using claim 1 as an exemplar of the independent claims, the first use of "naming term" is within the specification of the search and link means for associating a "alpha-numeral designation" with "textual descriptions" "wherein said alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by said graphic element. See, claim 1. The first specification

does not require search by the naming term. A naming term is merely what is designated by the alpha-numeral that is searched for. The first specification is expressly taught in Rivette, figure 36, element 502, and col. 29, line 65 through col. 30, line 29, teaching the element number search.

The second specification for a "naming term" is found in claim 1 in the last section which specifies a display means "for displaying said drawing with said naming term displayed immediately next to said graphic element illustrated with said alpha-numeral designation assigned to said graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate said graphic element together with said naming term." See, Claim 1. This limitation is read by the Examiner as having been intended by the Applicant to mean that a graphic element, for example a bolt in the drawing of a mechanical device, is displayed next to the element number, for example "12," along with the "naming element," such as "bolt 12" with "bolt 12" appearing on the drawing rather than the usual designation of just "12."

It is noted that in the example immediately above, "bolt" is the same thing as "12." Displaying one or the other in association with a graphic fully identifies the graphic. Associating both the name "bolt" and the number "12" in association with the graphic is more informative, but essentially duplicative. This relationship is noted in support of the conclusion that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to identify a graphic by either the name or the number or both. The motivation for using both is for convenience is not having to look up the name associated with the number, or the number associated with the name. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Rivette, according to the teachings of Krause to display both a name and a number for a graphic item, as is specified in claim 19.)

While Rivette and Krause do not teach expressly incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention that various data may be combined into a single processor-recognizable file. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the textual descriptions and processor-recognizable elements of Rivette and Krause in a single file without changing the respective function of the references and yielding the predictable result of storing both the textual descriptions and the processor-recognizable elements. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to do so, providing the benefit of allowing the textual descriptions to be stored with the processor-recognizable elements, thus making future updates more easily manageable by allowing the developer to access only a single file requiring updates rather than multiple files.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Rivette teaches:

The method of claim 19 wherein:

said step of displaying said drawing further comprising a step of displaying immediately next to said graphic elements an associated segment of textual description including descriptions of said naming term..

(See, Rivette, teaching a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and said text's location in col. 2 lines 42-50, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term immediately next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text from a single document next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

Regarding dependent claim 21, Rivette teaches:

The method of claim 19 further comprising:

employing a user interface for allowing a user to input a user- selected naming-term for searching within said single processor-recognizable file

and for linking said user-selected naming-term to an associated segment of textual description including including descriptions of said user-selected naming term and for linking to an associated graphic element related to said user-selected naming term for displaying a drawing with said associated segment of textual description said user-selected naming term immediately next to said graphic element.

(See, Rivette, teaching a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search immediately next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text from a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicants' arguments filed 18 December 2007 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Rivette in combination with Krause fails to teach or suggest that the file name as taught by Krause is a textual description of the **FILE** (emphasis added by Applicant) rather than of the graphic element. The Office respectfully disagrees. Krause teaches a textual description of a graphic element, such as a section of a drawing, as shown in Krause, figure 5, which includes textual descriptions of graphic elements, such as "Building Paper", "Fixed Base Clip", etc. Applicant argues that these textual descriptions of a file rather than of a graphic element. The Office respectfully notes that the textual descriptions may refer to a file OR a note, and are representative of the graphic elements in the drawing, as taught in Krause, column 9, lines 37-39, which states that "The "A" hotspot will call up a textual description which is in a note or text file named A in memory 30 as illustrated in Fig. 5". Further, even if the

textual description as taught by Krause is contained within a file rather than a note, it is still representative of a description of the graphic element to which it is associated and therefore meets the limitation of a textual description designating a naming term.

Applicant argues that Rivette in combination with Krause fails to teach or suggest incorporating the textual descriptions and the number of processor-recognized elements in a single processor-recognizable file. The Office respectfully disagrees. Per the MPEP, Section 2143.02, a rationale to support a conclusion that a claim would have been obvious is that all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.,* 550 U.S. ___, ___, 82 USPQ2d obv1385, 1395 (2007); *Sakraida v. AG Pro, Inc.,* 425 U.S. 273, 282, 189 USPQ 449, 453 (1976); *Anderson's-Black Rock, Inc v. Pavement Salvage Co.,* 396 U.S. 57, 62-63, 163 USPQ 673, 675 (1969); *Great Atlantic & P. Tea Co. v. Supermarket Equipment Corp.,* 340 U.S. 147, 152, 87 USPQ 303, 306 (1950). In this case, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention that various data may be combined into a single processor-recognizable file. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the textual descriptions and processor-recognizable elements of Rivette and Krause in a single file without changing the respective function of the references and yielding the predictable result of storing both the textual descriptions and the processor-recognizable elements. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to do so, providing

the benefit of allowing the textual descriptions to be stored with the processor-recognizable elements, thus making future updates more easily manageable by allowing the developer to access only a single file requiring updates rather than multiple files.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laurie Ries whose telephone number is 571-272-4095. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 6:00am-3:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LR

/William L. Bashore/
William L. Bashore
Primary Examiner
Tech Center 2100